

Last Act of Session Kills Hylan Veto

Measure Giving Alder-
manic and Assembly
Districts Same Limits
Passed by Legislature

Mayor Is Target For Lawmakers

23 of 25 Bills Urged by
Governor Miller Are
Put on Statute Books

ALBANY, April 17.—Although the legislature adjourned at noon yesterday, it was exactly 5:10 o'clock this morning when in both houses mounted ladders and started the big clock going again. The timepieces had been stopped at 11:50 o'clock the day before, and for seventeen hours thereafter to legislators, in their lawmaking capacity, it was not yet noon.

This fact was made part of the legislative record at 4 o'clock this morning, when the two houses passed the aldermanic reapportionment bill over Mayor Hylan's veto.

The minority leader, Assemblyman Charles D. Donohue, declared that the Mayor had returned the bill within the fifteen-day period, and that the stamp on it showed that it was delivered to the Executive Chamber at 5 p. m. Saturday, April 16.

"I want to call the attention of the Assembly to the fact that the receiving stamp on the bill now before us shows that it was not delivered until five hours after the Legislature had adjourned," said the minority leader.

Speaker Machold ruled that the question raised by the minority leader had been passed on by the courts and that it was not yet noon, which gave the tired and sleepy legislators a hearty laugh.

The bill, which makes the lines of the aldermanic districts co-terminous with the city and county boundaries, was passed by a vote of 23 to 2. A Senate, where it was also acted on tentatively.

The Democrats were against the bill because they feared that the new arrangement might lead to a Republican control of the Board of Aldermen. Their fears are based on last fall's returns, when thirty-two of the sixty-two aldermanic districts in the greater city were won by Republicans.

All the bills aimed at reorganizing the state educational system were abandoned at an eleven-hour conference of leaders, it being decided that legislative changes such as were contemplated should not be enacted into law without full consideration.

Hylan a Target
Mayor Hylan from the very outset of the session became a target for legislation which showed clearly that the Legislature was bent on curbing his power in respect to his administration of the city.

The passage of the resolution which creates a legislative committee to investigate the Mayor's administration of the city is a concrete demonstration of this attitude. The committee is headed by Governor Miller, who is chairman of the committee.

Measures clearly chargeable to the Mayor have been the chief malady of the session. The Legislature has passed three bills in this line in the last three years.

"First, those having directly, or indirectly a political color and designed to demonstrate anew his unfitness for office, or to force him to act in such a way as to alienate certain elements in the electorate, and, secondly, those based on a conviction that his direction the municipal machinery was faulty, or that he had demonstrated its failure to function properly. Under this latter category is found the excuse for the unusual number of measures intended to deprive him of authority, the only legislation which is found in the merit of the measures but in the demerits of the Mayor."

Miller Got All He Asked For
The Legislature gave Governor Miller virtually everything he asked for. Of the twenty measures, carrying out recommendations made by the Governor, either in his annual message or in the time during the session, twenty-three were passed by the Legislature.

Revision of the Public Service Commission law, which led to the creation of a New York City transit commission, was one of the measures.

Film Unions to Seek Tariff To Block Foreign Pictures

Declare Industry Here Is Threatened by Flood
of German Productions; Believe American
Magnates Plan to Buy Plants in Berlin

Theatrical and motion picture trades unions, it was announced yesterday, are planning an "On to Washington" movement to obtain a high protective tariff on foreign film productions, which they assert are being imported at a rate which threatens the livelihood of more than 60,000 workers in this field in the United States. The announcement was made by Frank Gilmore, of Actors' Equity, who expects the cooperation of the theatrical mechanics' unions, scenic artists, directors, writers, laboratory, camera and advertising men and others engaged in the industry here.

The producers deny that any such condition as described exists. They admit that hundreds of actors and actresses are unemployed, but say the conditions are the result of an overproduction of film in this country and that a readjustment will come about naturally. It is known, however, that many prominent producers' agents are in the foreign field, and that at least two are reported to be negotiating for production plants in Berlin, where production costs are at least 60 per cent lower than in the United States.

Livingston Out To Put Murphy Man in Senate

Effort to Have Elections
Committee Oust Katlin
in Favor of Carroll, a
Democrat, Is Disclosed

ALBANY, April 17.—Senator Abraham L. Katlin, Republican, of Brooklyn, charged before leaving here today for his home that Jacob A. Livingston, leader of one of the Republican factions, had threatened to have him expelled from the Senate and his place given to Livingston's Tammany ally, former Senator Daniel Carroll, who is contesting Katlin's seat. In other words, according to Katlin, Livingston, a Republican, seeks to have a fellow Republican replaced by a Democrat.

Katlin's charges, which are corroborated by other Republican Senators, have greatly stirred the Republican legislators in the party councils. Livingston also asked Senator Schuyler M. Meyer, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to seat Carroll and to "throw out Katlin." This committee has been taking evidence in the Carroll-Katlin contest. This "request" of the Brooklyn leader to "throw out Katlin" was made to Senator Meyer a week ago Wednesday, when Livingston was here trying to block the legislative investigation of the Hearst-Hylan-Tammany administration.

Prior to Mr. Livingston's "request" to Senator Meyer ex-Senator Carroll called on the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections when it was sitting in New York City. According to the story told by the chairman of the committee this is what happened: "A messenger employed by the committee came in and told Senator Theodore Douglass Robinson that former Senator Carroll was outside with 'a message from Jake Livingston.' Robinson, who has never been on intimate terms with Livingston, went out to see the Tammany politician, who said: 'Jake Livingston sent me to see you to say that he wants me seated and Katlin unseated.' Robinson, amazed, said: 'You don't want to see me. It's Senator Meyer, the chairman of the committee, you want to see.'"

Confers With Meyer
He told Carroll to wait and then held a conference with Meyer, who, with Robinson, was at that time fearful that Livingston would block the New York City graft investigation.

Meyer then went out to see Carroll, who, according to Meyer, repeated what he had said to Senator Robinson. Both Robinson and Meyer, in their talk with Carroll, took pains to conceal their indignation.

On the return of Senators Robinson and Meyer to Albany, following their experience with Carroll, they told what had happened in New York. Shortly after Livingston himself came to Albany in his efforts to block the New York City inquiry.

A week ago Wednesday Senator Meyer met him in the Senate corridor, and again concealing his real feelings said to the Brooklyn leader: "Ex-Senator Carroll called on me in New York and said you wanted him seated." Livingston replied, according to Meyer: "That's right. Throw Katlin out!"

Sensor Katlin, who has known of most of Livingston's efforts to unseat him, referred to it on the floor of the Senate when voting against the direct primary repeal bill, saying: "I am against this bill because it will enable a boss to go to a Senator and tell him that if he does not do as he is told, he will be thrown out."

Rosenbluth And Dreyfus Cases Linked

Persecution by Federal
Agents Charged by Law-
yer for Ex-Captain Held
in Killing of Cronkite

Calder Asks for
New Investigation
Defendant, in Interview
Here, Asserts He Was
Urged to Accuse Pothier

Jonah J. Goldstein, counsel for former Captain Robert Rosenbluth, yesterday accused government investigators of attempting to influence witnesses and of censoring statements which were favorable to the army officer to build up a case against his client. Failing this, and sensing an investigation of their activities, they are attempting, he charges, to clear themselves by transferring records and confessions from Washington to Prosecutor J. W. Selden, of the State of Washington.

Sensor Calder, who has taken an active interest in the case, has likened it to the famous Dreyfus case and has asked Attorney General Daugherty for an entirely new and thorough investigation. He confirmed some of the charges made by Mr. Goldstein.

Rosenbluth is now out on bail in connection with the fatal shooting of Major Alexander P. Cronkite at Camp Lewis, Washington, on October 25, 1918. Mr. Goldstein's statement was made at his residence, 103 East Fifteenth Street, in the presence of Rosenbluth, who has just returned from Washington. The former officer supplemented the charges made by his attorney.

Innocent Man Held, He Says
"The Bureau of Investigation arrested an innocent man," Mr. Goldstein said. "Then when they found they had made a mistake, they tried to build up a case by influencing witnesses, and are now passing the buck by dumping the whole case on Selden. It is a hangover from the old Administration and has been running wild for eight years, especially during the war. Attorney General Daugherty can clean up this mess, as he has the nerve to do."

The first alleged confession made by Roland P. Pothier and revealed Saturday, in which he accused Rosenbluth of ordering him to shoot Major Cronkite, was flatly denied both by Mr. Goldstein and his client.

Rosenbluth, who returned yesterday from a two-day tour of the States, where he assisted officials in an investigation of the charges against him, said: "I went to Washington to look up names and addresses of former members of my old command, Company D, 213th Engineers. While in the capital I learned that Captain Eugene M. Caffrey, who was a member of the District Attorney Caffrey, of New York, was at Camp Humphreys, Virginia. Major Cronkite is a man all the way. He was a member of my old command, and I was his best friend. He was head of the buglers' school in our regiment, which was formed at Camp Lewis, Washington. I telephoned to Captain Caffrey and he said: 'I'm so glad to hear your voice again. I've something to tell you. Captain Caffrey came up to Washington last Tuesday and visited me at my hotel.'"

Caffrey Visited by U. S. Agents
"Captain Caffrey told me that he had been visited at Camp Humphreys by two agents of the Department of Justice and that they had told him of my alleged rotten past, attempting to insinuate a story from him which would be damaging to me. Captain Caffrey told them that he knew the whole thing was a lie. He also said that it was only because Major Cronkite had taken special measures to keep me from being transferred from Forrest to Lewis with the regiment. I said to Captain Caffrey, after he told me this: 'Now, Captain, I don't want to use any of these things unless you give me your permission.' Caffrey replied: 'You know, I told you that I am man enough to do what I can when I see a wrong done. I not only will give you permission, but I suggest an affidavit.' Then the captain suggested I go with him to Senator Calder. He went in to see the Senator while I waited for him in the hall."

"Then he came out with Senator Calder and he asked us to go along with him. We went to the office of Attorney General Daugherty. The Senator went in alone and spoke to Assistant Attorney General Stewart, in the presence of Mr. Goldstein."

Find Hotel Accommodations
"And I am confident that these two new bodies will find this city cleaner and better with respect to moral conditions than any other city in the United States, not excluding any city or village where many others upon the City of New York by its upstate legislative 'protector.'"

**Italian Women's Jobs
Go to War Cripples**
ROME, April 17.—The agitation among ex-soldiers, crippled by wounds received during the war, for the cessation of the employment of women in government work is being continued. All the women who have been employed in the various ministerial departments have been let go, in accordance with the promises of the ministers that they should be replaced by crippled soldiers.

Yesterday forty young women were dismissed from the Ministry of Agriculture and war-maimed men appointed in their places.

First Woman Executed by Sinn Feiners

Called From Home at Mid-
night, Hands Bound,
Led Pleadingly to
River and Shot in Head

Spies Beware, Says
Card Left on Body
Note Signed 'Republican
Army'; 1,000 More Em-
igrants Sail for U. S.

DUBLIN, April 17 (By The Associated Press).—The first execution of a woman in the strife between the discordant factions in Ireland is announced. She was taken from her home in the Scotstown district of Monaghan today and shot and killed on the bank of the river. The woman, whose name was Kitty MacCarron, belonged to the farming class.

Kitty MacCarron, who was about forty-five years old, lived with her parents, octogenarians, in a wild and mountainous part of the country. About midnight a knock was heard at the door and a party of masked men entered and informed the victim they had come for her.

She struggled in vain. The assassins fastened her hands behind her back and led her pleadingly down a lane about a mile to the main road, by the side of which the body was afterward found with a bullet wound through the chest, which is the customary sign of Sinn Fein executions.

A card on the body was inscribed: "Sinn Fein informers, beware. Tried, convicted and executed by the Irish Republican army." Neighbors refused aid in the removal of the body, which is the terror inspired in Monaghan by the series of terrible deeds which have occurred in the county the reputation of being the worst in Ulster.

Twenty persons were injured, two perhaps fatally, yesterday when a motor bus owned and driven by Charles A. Lindquist, of 623 Third Avenue, operating between Fox Hills Hospital and St. George, Staten Island, was struck by a touring car going forty miles an hour as it rounded the corner at Tompkins and Norwood avenues, St. George.

The force of the collision was so great that the bus was dashed against a curb and upset, thirty passengers being imprisoned in it. The one exit in the forward end was blocked.

Otto Nussner, of 428 Vandenberg Avenue, who was driving the touring car, was thrown through his windshield and cut with glass, being rendered unconscious, while two young women, believed at first to be dead, were removed from the wreckage of the bus by Sergeant William De Beers, a war veteran, who chopped them out with an ax.

Miss Josephine Mason, twenty-three, of 33 Harrison Street, and Miss Jennie Sore, twenty-eight, of 65 Murtha Street, Passaic, N. J., were removed to the Staten Island Hospital unconscious by De Beers, who commanded an automobile. Miss Mason has a compound fracture of the skull and Miss Sore is suffering from concussion of the brain and internal injuries. Both are in a critical condition late last night.

Doctors Williamson and Jordan, of the Staten Island Hospital, and Dr. Morrison, of St. Vincent's Hospital, gave emergency treatment to the injured. After a detachment of police from Stapleton had righted the motor bus and a company of firemen from Hook and Ladder No. 1, of Stapleton, had removed them from the wreckage, the severely injured were rushed to the Staten Island Hospital. Fifteen passengers were treated by Dr. Maraden at the Stapleton Police Station. They refused to go to the hospital. Their names are:

Irene Mahoney, twenty-three years old, of 247 Woolly Avenue, left leg lacerated; Margaret E. Quigley, twenty-three, of 625 Rugby Road, Brooklyn, cut on left leg; Katherine Goetz, twenty-one, of 803 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, lacerated leg; Jennie Sore, twenty-two, of 75 Merth Avenue, Passaic, N. J., contusions of body; Julia Hebelstein, twenty-four, of 100 Third Street, Passaic, N. J., arm lacerated.

Bus On Way from Hospital
The bus was returning to St. George when the wreck occurred. Most of the passengers had been visiting patients at the Fox Hills Hospital.

Sergeant De Beers, who rescued the two young women, cut the entire rear section from the bus and removed the two sufferers, departing with them for the hospital. The wreckage was later dragged the unconscious girls from beneath a debris of overturned seats and shattered glass. Placing them in an automobile that had been standing near the scene of the wreck, he started for the hospital at once.

De Beers said later that his experience in the hospital sectors in France had shown him how to select badly injured from a group of wounded.

Harding Will Revive Issue Of Shantung

Request That Japan Set
Definite Day of Evacua-
tion Is Expected to Fol-
low Decision on Yap

View Similar to
Norris Program

Policy of Open Door in
China To Be Maintained
as American Doctrine

By Carter Field
WASHINGTON, April 17.—President Harding intends to make a move on the Shantung situation soon after the present negotiations with Japan and the other Allies over the Yap mandate are concluded. Involved in Shantung are many important questions, including the open door in China, which affects tremendously the commercial interests of the United States and the popular disapproval in this country of the section of the peace treaty transferring Germany's concessions to Japan over the protest of the Chinese commissioner at the peace conference.

The contentions which this government will make as to Shantung are so different from those in the Yap case that it was practically impossible to include it with the demand for America's rights in the important little cable center. In addition, this government wanted to await the outcome of the Yap contentions before presenting its case on Shantung. It is within the range of possibilities that if this country is granted her full rights on Yap and other mandate territories a more liberal attitude may be shown Japan on Shantung.

Harding Favors Norris View
But there is no doubt whatever that the position of the Harding Administration on Shantung will be taken, and from the most excellent authority comes the information that this position will be one that will placate the men who agreed with Senator George W. Norris in his fight to amend the Versailles Treaty with regard to Shantung.

It will be recalled that several fights were made to amend this section of the treaty. Senator Norris first tried to have the word "Japan" stricken out and the word "China" substituted, so that the German concessions in that big province would have been given back to China as one of the Allies in the war against Germany.

When this failed the effort was made to strike out the whole Shantung section of the treaty. President Harding, then a Senator, voted for the Norris amendment, and was known to sympathize deeply with the Nebraska Senator in his fight. What was known as the mild reservationist group of Senators, however, voted against all the textual amendments, and, as the Republican majority in the Senate was only two, this gave the pro-Wilson Senators a majority and enabled them to beat the Shantung amendments as they beat the Johnson amendment giving the United States an equal vote with the British Empire in the League of Nations Assembly.

Included in Reservations
However, a safe majority was mustered for a strong reservation refusing approval to the Shantung section of the treaty, and this was included in the Lodge reservations which were tacked on to the treaty. Mr. Harding voting for this as well as for the textual amendments.

The case of Shantung is not a case of the transfer of territory. China is not technically or legally—since that the treaty hands over to Japan are the German concessions. But as these concessions were made by the railroad running up through the province the Chinese were and are apprehensive.

Japan has made a statement with regard to the situation that has never satisfied either China or the present Administration—although neither Mr. Harding nor Secretary Hughes, of course, was in the Administration when the statement was made. This statement not only did not fix a time when Japan would withdraw but made the whole thing conditional on the satisfaction of Japan's demands in China. The Administration is said to be heartily in favor of extracting from Japan a definite statement as to a day on which she will withdraw from Shantung not only legally but actually.

The Administration is also strongly in favor of maintaining the open door in China, which, as one high official put it to the Tribune correspondent, is "not only shut but barred and nailed fast."

Strong Position Forecast
The only move made so far on the whole Chinese situation was with regard to the loan to China by the five powers. Secretary Hughes took a firm position on this, forecasting a very firm stand when the Shantung settlement affecting the Shantung settlement, which in the minds of most Americans at least, are dissociated from questions of trade.

An interesting political aspect of the whole situation is that this move with regard to Shantung, about which no announcement has been made but which

Ontario Votes on Ban On Importing Whisky

Trainloads of Liquor Rushed in
to Beat Plebiscite; Detroit
May Lose Illegal Supply

DETROIT, April 17.—Abolish the law was the slogan that meant victory for the rest of Ontario "almost dry" in the cry of the campaign that will be in the plebiscite to be taken tomorrow. The province will vote on the question of prohibiting importation of liquor from other provinces.

Preparations for a possible general election are being rushed from Montreal to Quebec to all parts of Ontario for storage in private cellars. Detroit will be affected if prohibition is carried. It will mean a smaller supply of liquor for Windsor bootleggers to smuggle across the river. One estimate is that 1,000,000 gallons of liquor have been smuggled into the United States in a year, through Detroit, Niagara Falls, and Rainy River. The smugglers obtained the liquor by force from other provinces. If the proposal carries they will be compelled to obtain their supplies illegally. An immediate increase in the price of bootleggers' whisky is the fear of the

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